1: Schram M-5 (1911-1922) 1954 AE9 Monguor AE9

131 the supervision of a governor, appointed by the Chinese
631 authorities, who bore the Manchu title of Amban.

THE COUNTRY

133 The mountainous region of Hsining [according to the great French explorer and geographer, Fernand Grenard] belongs to the range of the Nan-shan [southern mountains] whose passes have an average height of 12,900 feet, whose peaks are 14,700 feet high, and whose highest point reaches 18,000 feet. The range of the Nanshan is made up of seven almost parallel stretches of mountains running in an east-west direction, becoming lower and lower toward the eastern end.

The Nanshan range is covered by several feet of loess; the mountain slopes are overspread with pebbles, stone debris, and red deposits of the Gobi, reaching to an altitude of 1500 feet. Between the seven mountain ranges, valleys form several vast corridors, several miles wide; in the

[P. 17d]

1: Schram M-5 (1911-1922) 1954 AE9 Monguor AE9

133 central parts, where the soil flattens out, pebbles, sand, dunes, pastures, and swamps appear.[1]

133 311 Two major tributaries of the Yellow River, the Hsining and the Ta-t'ung, run through the northern part of the Nanshan from northwest to east. It is in the region of these two rivers, and the northern part of the Yellow River, that the Monguors live. The country is one that is adapted primarily to cattle breeding, the mountains not being too high, while the valleys and some extensive plains afford excellent pasture, favored by a suitable rainfall. Most of the plains and the 134 largest of the valleys have, however, been opened to 133 cultivation. The larger valleys and plains, buried several 241 feet deep in loess which has been washed down from the mountains, assure good harvests year after year if crops are rotated, if streams are available for irrigation, and

[1] Fernand Grenard, "Haute Asie," in *Géographie Universelle* 7, 361. Paris, Librairie Armand Colin, 1929.

[P. 18-b]

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1: Schram M-5 (1911-1922) 1954 AE9 Monguor AE9
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if the Chinese system of fertilization with human manure is used. The western part of the region is colder than the eastern part, being higher and more exposed to northwestern winds, but in spite of the small climatic difference, spelt wheat, a small amount of millet, and large crops of linseed and colza are grown nearly everywhere. On the colder, western side, the earth has to be "warmed" by plowing and cultivation; when new fields are opened to agriculture, various kinds of crops have to be grown for the first seven years; only then does the earth become warm enough to grow wheat.

137 The northern slopes of the highest mountains are covered in many places with a fair growth of timber, principally spruce, and brush; poplars, willows, and sometimes birch are plentiful in the lower valleys. The 311 economic life of the country during the period covered by this study was principally agricultural and only secondarily pastoral, although pastoralism prevails in the highest, coldest, part of the country.

[P. 18c]

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Lamasery of the yellow lamas of Pai-kou-long (o.thern Sining). With few exceptions, all the lamas are T'ou-jen.

[6]

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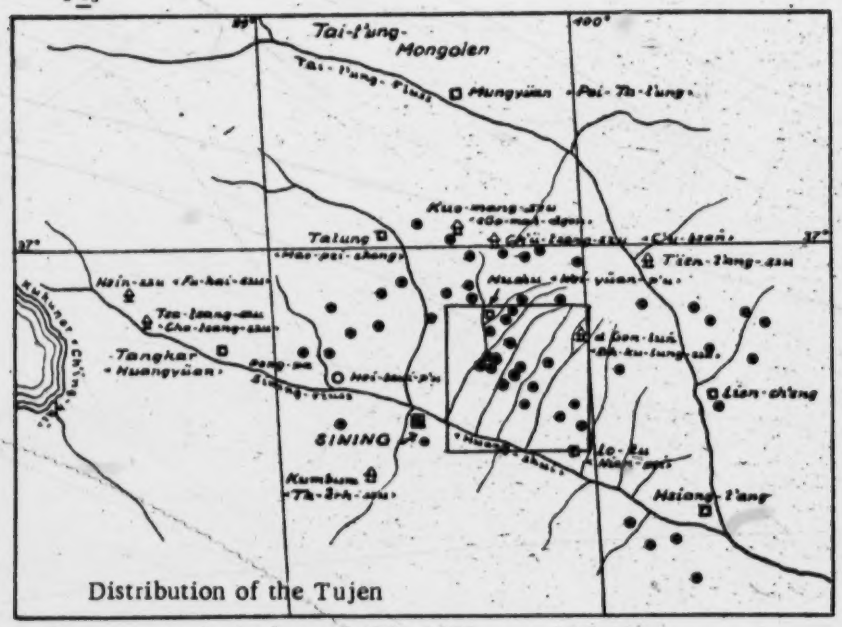
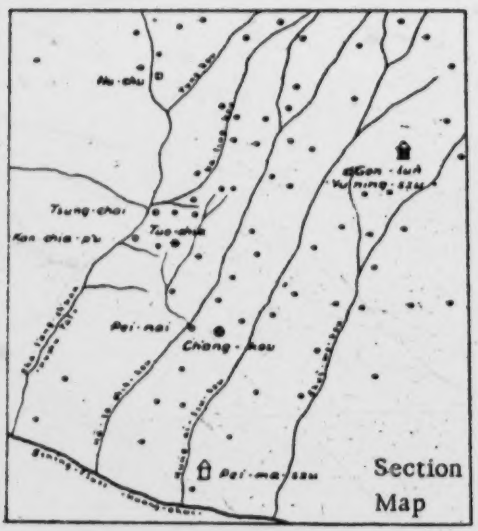


Distribution of the Tujen

From a map in Anthropos, 24, 1929, pp. 144-45.



Section Map

- Monastery
- Chinese towns
- Chinese villages
- Tu-jen settlements
- Tuo-chia, the home of the informant
- Ch'ang-kou, the home of the present T'u-kuan Hutuktu, allegedly also of the lCan-skaya-Hu-tuktu
- dGon-luñ, Erh-ku-lung-szu or Yu-ning-szu, the Tujen monastery Rëgulõñ (Rgulõñ).

[256 cont.]

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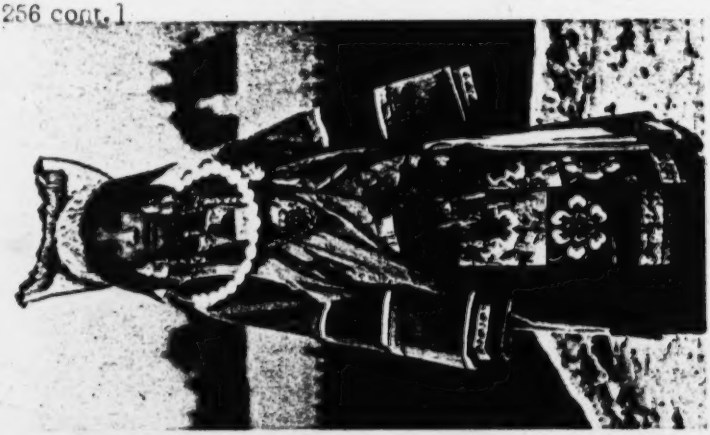

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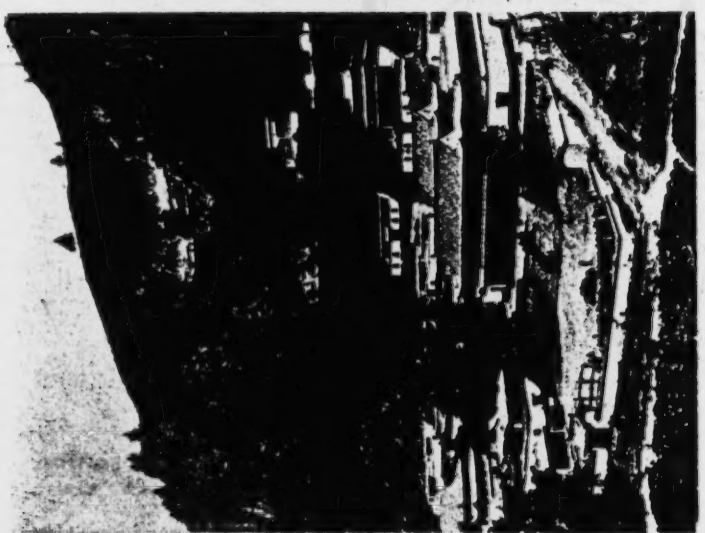

a: The temple yard of the Tujen monastery dGon-luñ. Left, the gable of the Tuguăn palace, Tuguăn-laroñ. In the background the foothill of the Tuguăn mountain, Tuguăn-ula. (Photo. Jos. Trippner.) b: Young Tujen woman in ancient dress. Characteristic are: the high headdress, niudar, now prohibited; the neck ring; the wide sleeve rings; the wide embroidered cloth bands over the skirt. The pattern was the garb of a Tujen princess. (Photo. Mission Archives, Sining.)

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5: Schram M-5 (1911-1922) 1961 AE9 Monguor AE9

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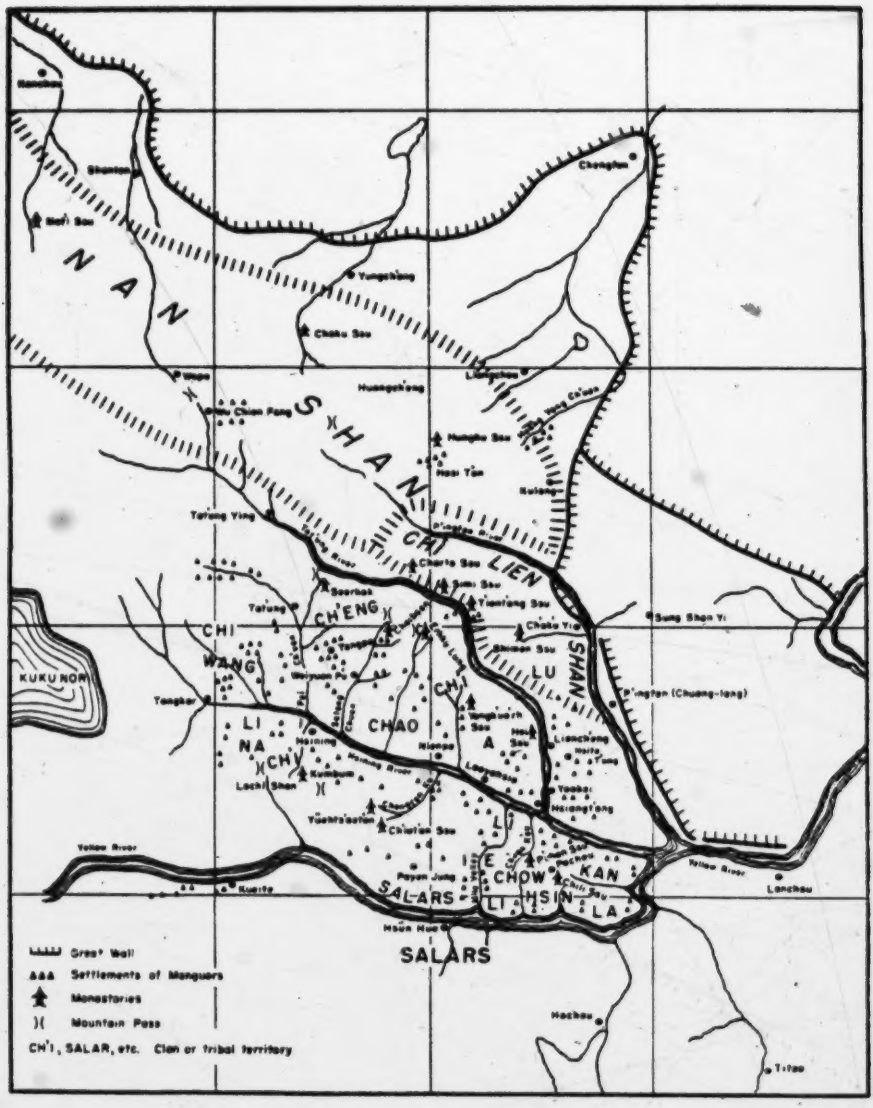

[P. 7]

5:Schram M-5 (1911-1922)1961 AE9 Monguor AE9

Huangchung is bounded on the north by the Chi Lien Shan, a range of lower mountains which constitutes the northern end of the Nan Shan range. Being less high and abrupt, it provides an easy access to the countries of Ninghsia, Ordos, and Mongolia. In order to prevent the junction of the barbarians of Mongolia with those of Huangchung, the Chinese General Ho Ch'u-ping, in 116 B.C. (Monguors I: 19) established the first colonies in Huangchung. It was along the natural depressions in the Chi Lien range that the Tibetans many times invaded the country of the Ninghsia, Ordos, and Shansi borders, and that Mongols made inroads from Ordos into Huangchung and Kokonor. On the south side no high mountains or large rivers separate Huangchung from Kokonor and Tibet, through which many roads provide access to Central Asia.

Geographically, Huangchung, bounded by the large Yellow River on the south and east, by low mountains on the north, and spreading wide open toward the southwest facing Kokonor and Tibet, seems to be a peninsula of Kokonor and Tibet protruding into China. Huangchung being more remote from the capital of the empire than East Kansu, the threat of inroads from the empire was apparently less imminent; and the importance of its trade being not comparable with that of the colonies situated in the corridor of West Kansu across the Nan Shan range, fewer colonies had been established there than in East Kansu. Every time rebellions or dynastic troubles occurred in China, the Tibetans of Kokonor helped their brothers of Huangchung destroy the colonies; however, as long as the empire was at peace and its military power intimidated the restless Tibetans, Chinese officials could proceed with collecting the tribute of horses from the tribes governed by their own chiefs, and the ways leading to Kokonor could be guarded.

The whole of Kansu, populated by barbarians, was for centuries considered as a colony and not as a province proper. Only in 1665 was the province of Kansu established, and even up to the Republic (1911) Kansu was ruled together with Shensi by a viceroy. Only since 1928 has the province of Ch'inghai been established, encompassing Huangchung and a part of Kokonor.

THE POPULATION OF HUANGCHUNG AT THE TIME OF THE CONQUEST BY THE MONGOLS

HUANGCHUNG DURING THE TANG PERIOD

In 1227 when the Mongols conquered Huangchung, the country was inhabited by depleted tribes of Tibetans, Uighurs, and Shat'o, without cohesion among them. The country had passed through the ordeal of centuries of wars, and the Chinese colonies had long since vanished.

The Tang dynasty (620–906) had been unable to